THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—July 23.

Sun Rises	4.57 A M
Sun Sets	7.18 P M
Day's Length	14 h 16 m
High Water at Southport	5.58 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7.40 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., July 21.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 79°; 8 p. m., 80°; maximum, 91°; minimum, 74°; mean 82°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date 2.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 22,—For North Carolina and South Carolina: Generally fair; southerly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Heavy rainfall was reported yesterday in the Louisiana district; at Alexandria 3.60 inches; Covington, 2.10; Opelousas, 2.00; Schriever, 2.00. Rainfall was heavy also in Alabama, Mississippi and parts of Georgia. In the Wilmington district, Raleigh reported 1.37 inches, and Greensboro 1.01. The maximum temperature in Wilmington was 91 degrees; Charleston and Raleigh, 90; Greensboro and Weldon, 92; Lumberton and Newbern, 94; Goldsboro, 98.

COTTONS.

The Department of Agriculture will issue a bulletin next week devoted to the cotton crop; news of the navy. —— The Defender beat the Vigilant in a thirty-mile race by nine minutes and seventeen seconds. —— At Callahan, Florida, a deadly duel was fought between a negro desperado and a deputy sheriff, in which both were mortally wounded. —— A pugilist was killed in a prize-fight in Milwaukee Sunday night. —— The treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, of Willimantic, Conn., is missing with $36,900 of its funds. —— Visiting ministers preached to large congregations in the various churches in Asheville, Sunday; at night Bible-in-hand meetings were held in leading churches. —— Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has arrived in Washington, after an absence of a month inspecting the naval militia force of the Atlantic coast stations. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Record of base ball games played yesterdey. —— The Utica mine, the most valuable gold mine in California, is reported to have been destroyed by fire. —— A mass meeting of miners at Spring Valley, Ill., broke up in a row, in which nearly a dozen men were wounded. —— The town of Silver City, New Mexico, is said to have been almost totally destroyed by a cyclone. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1¼ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents; middling uplands 7 cents; Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra $2.30@3.10; good to choice do $3.10@3.90; wheat dull ½c higher and firm, No. 2 red in store and at elevator 72½c; afloat 72c; corn fairly active for export; No. 2 at elevator 40¼@49⅝c; afloat 49¼@50⅝c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28@28½c; rosin dull and steady; strained, common to good $1 55@1 60.

The prospects are for a rattling big corn crop in this country this year. The estimates on the present condition of the crop and the acreage is put at between 2,300,000,000 and 2,400,000,000 bushels, and yet the revenue officer pursueth the moonshiner.

Bishop Tugwell, of England, who has been in Africa, has come to the conclusion from what he has seen that the average native shows a good deal more capacity for imbibing rum or gin than religion, and he is much more liberally supplied with the first two articles, too.

The smuggling of Chinamen into this country is so profitable that they are shipped in not only as dead people, in coffins, but as lumber, and now they are running them in in Pullman sleepers. The custom officers pulled up on a fellow at Detroit the other day who had four healthy specimens tucked away in a Pullman coach.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* is achieving distinction with two libel suits all inside of half a year. Mr. Hussey wants $10,000 for some remarks published about him, and now it is said that Mr. Satterfield, clerk of the lower house of the legislature, will demand $20,000 for ditto. These fellows must think Joe Daniels owns a couple of national banks and is running the *News and Observer* for recreation and health. The next thing the grand jury of Wake knows Satterfield will demand damages of it for "presenting" him.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVI.—NO. 100. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,807

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, told some boys in a college address a few days ago that it is a glorious thing to be young. He would like to stay young. If Senator Sherman had stopped getting older about twenty-five years ago, he might yet be nominated for the Presidency, and take the chances of being walloped.

There is a $1,200 place vacant in Washington. All that is required of the applicant is that he understands chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, histological anatomy, and be able to tell what he knows about these and other things in English, French and German, and remarkable to say there isn't a jam of applicants.

Mr. Harrison's friends say that he never said he would not accept the Presidency. Whether he said it or not, no one ever thought he meant it. But he might as well have said it, and meant it, too, for he is as near that thing now as he will ever be, and he was at last accounts in the woods.

We wouldn't like to question Senator Sherman's veracity if he was under oath but if when he says he wouldn't accept the Presidency if all the people of the United States were to join together and offer it to him, he swore to it, we should look around for a large sized mental reservation.

An orange grower in Florida tells his brother orange growers that they need not be discouraged because Jack Frost strikes 'em about once in sixty years, and even then there is a large extent of Southern Florida which Jack has never discovered.

All English travellers are not prejudiced against this country. Sir Walter Bessant admits that American ice water is as cool as any other ice water, and with proper discretion may be drunk with impunity, even by young people.

An Alabama melon grower who shipped 1,380 watermelons to Cincinnati, got in return $18.27, or about a cent and a-half a piece. While there may be some fun in raising melons, his opinion is that there isn't much money in it for him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCER & EVANS—Shoes.

THOS. S. SMYTH—Bugler wanted.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

JOHN MAUNDER—Monuments.

W. P. HARRISON & Co.—Plater.

NOTICE—Five dollar membership in Y. M. C. A.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Milton C. Elliott was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. Love and daughter, of Hamlet, are in the city.

— Mr. Lucius P. Best, of Warsaw, is in the city on a visit.

— Mr. Walter Lassiter, of Salem, is in the city on business.

— Mr. E. W. Hewlett has moved to the Sound for a few weeks.

— Mayor Fishblate is sick at his Summer residence at Wrightsville.

— Miss L. Peterson, of Elmira, N. C., is in the city visiting friends.

— Mrs. J. E. Johnson and daughter, of Warsaw, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. L. DeRosset, Jr., son of Capt. Armand L. DeRosset, is here on a visit to his father.

—Mr. J. C. Higgins, a prominent railroad official at Rocky Mount, was in the city yesterday.

— Hon. John Robinson, of Raleigh, State Commissioner of Agriculture, is here on business.

— Mr. H. R. Kulley, the popular soliciting agent for the A. C. L. at Tarboro, is here on business.

— Miss Pearl Eure, daughter of Judge M. L. Eure, of Norfolk, Va., is in the city on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Bell.

—Messrs. S. E. Hines, Henry Bowden, Warsaw; J. L. Meares, Hamlet; Jno. A. Preston, Charlotte, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— The following are among the arrivals at the hotels yesterday from Clinton: Misses Mittie D. Butler, Eva Lee, Messrs. T. M. Lee, G. D. Butler, E. L. Pearce, J. M. Powell, J. E. Royal, J. E. Fowler, W. E. Stevens, H. E. Faison.

Canoe Race.

The Carolina Canoe Club had a race Saturday afternoon, which resulted as follows:

1st, Dolphin, R. Bradley; 2nd, Little Bob, J. V. B. Metts; 3rd, Surprise, Clayton Giles, Jr.; 4th, Mic-Mac, R. N. Sweet. The Unknown was overturned during the race.

To-morrow, there will be a challenge race between the three fastest boats of the club, viz: Dolphin, Unknown and Little Bob.

Married at Home.

Miss Annie Norma Cutts, second daughter of the late Capt. A. H. Cutts, was married last Saturday afternoon to Capt. Eugene F. Stozier, a prominent lawyer of Cordele, Ga., by Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of St. John's church. Only a few friends of the family were present. The newly married couple left for their home in Georgia Saturday evening.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Showers, light southwesterly winds, probably shifting to southeasterly.

— The excursion train for Mount Airy will leave the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. depot in this city at 9.45 this morning.

— The Bureau report from Fayetteville yesterday was that the water in the river there had fallen two feet, but another rise was expected.

— A large party of excursionists from Clinton and other places along the line of the W. & W. R. R. spent yesterday in the city and at the seaside.

— A party of one hundred and fifty prominent citizens of Abbeville, S. C., passed through the city yesterday en route to Wrightsville to spend a few days.

— The aged mother of Esquire Jas. M. McGowan of this city, died at her home in Raleigh Sunday last and was buried yesterday. Her death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. Capt. McGowan was at her bedside when she died.

— Two Southport yachts, the *Elizabeth Stevens* sailed by Captain Fulcher and the *Teaser*, sailed by Capt. Brinkman, sailed a race yesterday from that place to this city, the former winning; time three hours and thirty minutes.

— Read the first instalment of the Harvey-Horr debate on free silver, to be found on page three of the STAR to-day. These instalments will be given every day as received, for eight or ten days, or until the discussion closes. A small extra edition of the STAR will be printed each day to supply the demand outside of regular subscribers.

Funeral of the Late Geo. K. Mayo.

The funeral of Mr. Geo. K. Mayo, who died from injuries received in the N. C. Lumber mill at Tillery on Friday last (as told in the STAR) took place Sunday morning from his parents' residence No. 307 Harnett street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bernheim, of St. Matthew's Mission, and were exceedingly touching. The house, piazza and yard were crowded with friends of the deceased, and a picked choir furnished the solemn music. There were delegations present from the Wilmington Iron Works, Chadbourn's mill and the Wilmington Steam Fire Eagine Company No. 1, and a large number of Naval Reserves, he having been a member of the latter two organizations when he left here for his new home. The interment took place in Oakdale Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Robt. C. Platt, Wm. McR. Smith, Jas. A. Oldham, W. J. Furlong, Jack Scott, John L. Burkhiemer, Thos. McInnerny and Jno. J. Furlong.

Clarendon Yacht Club.

At a meeting of the Sel Air Club last night, as considerable objection was made to the name selected it was moved that the Club select another name and upon balloting the name of Clarendon Yacht Club was decided upon. It was unanimously voted however that the young lady who so kindly suggested the name previously selected retain honorary membership in the Club.

The sense of the meeting was to perfect a permanent organization. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected to hold office until next April:

President—P. B. Manning.

Vice President—T. C. James.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Robinson, Jr.

Executive Committee—Allan Taylor, Guy A. Cardwell, Thos. D. Meares and Chas. H. Robinson, Jr.

The Executive Committee are authorized to award the contract for the building at once, and in a few days work on the club house will be begun, and in a short time they will have a building which will be an ornament to the Beach.

City Court.

Alderman Harriss, Mayor pro tem., presided at the City Court yesterday.

Jesse Telfair, colored, arrested as a suspicious character, was discharged.

Jessie Carpenter, a colored girl, charged with larceny, was also discharged, the evidence being insufficient.

Moses Pearsall, driver of the Atlantic hose reel, charged with reckless driving, was fined $10 and costs.

Obadiah Jenkins, charged with being drunk and disorderly and a general nuisance, was held for a higher court, and in default of bail was committed to prison.

Oxford Orphan Asylum Class.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum Class of Singers furnished music for St. Andrew's church Sunday night, and yesterday morning went to Carolina Beach and Southport, where a pleasant day was spent. They returned to the city last night much pleased with their visit, and with the attention paid them while in Wilmington. They leave here this morning for Burgaw where they will give a concert to-night. They hope to return here again next Summer.

Funeral of Mrs. John A. Everett.

The funeral of Mrs. John A. Everitt took place Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock from the residence on Seventh street, Rev. W. C. Norman officiating. The interment was in Bellevue Cemetery; the floral offerings were numerous and handsome. The pall bearers were Messrs. James F. Post, Jr., Archie C. Craft, L. L. Boon, H. M. Foard, G. G. Lewis and Col. Roger Moore.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Called Meeting—The Tax Ordinance Considered, Amended and Adopted.

A called meeting of the Board of Aldemen was held yesterday afternoon. Present, Aldermen Harriss, Northrop, Springer, VonGlahn, Maunder, Hicks and Nixon. In the absence of Mayor Fishblate the meeting was called to order by Alderman Harriss, Mayor pro tem., who said that the meeting was called to consider the tax ordinance.

The tax ordinance as agreed upon in committee was then read. It provides for a tax of 1¾ per cent. on all real and personal property, and $3.96 on each poll. The tax on business, trades, professions and occupations, is the same as heretofore with some additions and amendments. Barrel and crate factories are added to the list and taxed $5.00 per month. Also, broom factories, taxed $1.00 per month; bag factories, $2.50 per month; laundries, other than steam or electric, 50c per month; laundries, steam or electric, $3.00 per month. The tax on hotels was amended to read as follows: "Hotels and boarding houses, having two to four rooms, $12 per annum, five to fifteen rooms, $36; sixteen to twenty-five rooms, $48; more than twenty-five rooms, $75. The tax on ice houses was increased from $66 to $120 per annum; liquor dealers, wholesale, from $32 to $25 per month. On machine shops and foundries the tax was made $10.00 per month; on real estate agents, $3.00 per month, instead of a percentage on commissions received; sailors' boarding houses, $2.50, instead of $1.10 per month; ship yards, $3.00, instead of $2.20 per month; steam saw mills, $125 per annum, instead of $158.40 per annum. Blacksmiths, tinners, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, tailors, gunsmiths, horseshoers, 50 cents instead of 55 cents per month, and 25 cents per month for each helper or journeyman. Telephone companies $120 instead of $110 per annum; ship brokers $3.00 instead of $5.50 per month.

On Alderman Northrop's motion, seconded by Alderman Hicks, the tax ordinance as amended was then adopted.

Alderman Maunder called up the petition of Mr. Sikes and others for a meat market corner of McRae and Eighth streets. After discussion, on motion of Alderman Hicks, permission to establish a market house as asked was refused.

Howard Relief F. E. Co. Will Go to Newbern.

Howard Relief Engine Company No. 1 will leave here on the evening of the 5th of August to take in the Firemen's Association meeting at Newbern, N. C., and try their luck in the competitive races which take place on August 6th to continue until Aug. 10th. They expect to win the first prize and possibly some of the others. They will carry thirty active members and ten honorary members. In the engine contest, Chief Engineer Walter A. Furlong, Assistant Peter N. Fick, and Assistant John Boesch will do the work. In the hose reel contest H. T. Oldenbuttle, buttman; W. J. H. Bloome, coupling breaker; and Henry Duls, Martin Schnibbin, George Schutte, John Blomme and J. E. Haar, pipemen, runners and hosemen, will try to break all previous records.

The company has been supplied with new uniforms, consisting of blue coats, white shoes, duck pants and fatigue caps.

The Naval Reserves.

The latest news from the Navy Department is that the double turreted Monitor Amphitrite will arrive here on August 4th or 5th to take the N. C. Naval Battalion on the 1895 cruise. The plans so far formulated are to carry the Reserves out for sea practice with heavy guns, leaving each day very early and returning late in the evening.

Commander F. Winslow writes to Lieutenant Commander Morton that the cruise will last ten days, and Kinston, Morehead City, and Elizabeth City Reserves were enthusiastic, and would bring large commands to join the Wilmington division on board the monitor *Nantucket*, which will be steamed up to transport the battalion to Southport, where she will remain as sleeping quarters. The boys will be glad to hear this, and it will bring back sweet memories of "fun on board the *Nantucket*" in '98 and '94.

Excursion Rates on S. A. L.

On August 2nd, 16th and 20th, the Seaboard Air Line will run excursions to Lenoir, Blowing Rock, Linville and Cranberry, N. C. Tickets good for ten days from date of sale for the round trip, with rates as follows: From Wilmington, North Carolina, to Lenoir, $8.70; Blowing Rock, $12.20; Linville, $14.30; Cranberry, $16.20. Tickets on sale August 2nd, 16th and 20th.

On account of the annual meeting Society of Friends, High Point, N. C., August 6th-15th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington, $8.20; from Maxton, $6.80.

Taken Back to Cumberland.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. Autry, from Fayetteville, was in the city yesterday. He came after the colored man Duncan McEachern who was arrested here last week and who is wanted in Fayetteville for the murder of Anderson McEachern colored, in 1888. The prisoner was identified by Jordan Williams and Thos. McEachern of Cumberland County, who came here for that purpose. Sheriff Autry with his prisoner left yesterday afternoon for Fayetteville by the freight train on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Commissioners Meeting—An Appropriation of $250 Voted to Aid in Advertising the County at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county met yesterday in called session for the purpose of equalizing the assessments of real estate of the county.

It was ordered by the Board that the Board of Supervisors of Masonboro and Federal Point townships be notified and instructed to lay off the new road in their respective townships in sections, and apportion the hands and work on said road according to law.

Mr. Oscar Pearsall and Capt. J. C. Morrison appeared before the Board in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens of the county held in the Produce Exchange in the interest of a proposed exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, and asked the Board to appropriate $250 therefor.

On motion the following resolution was adopted, viz:

That this Board appropriate $350 for the purpose of advertising the county at the Atlanta Exposition; provided that a similar sum be appropriated for the city by the Board of Aldermen.

That we suggest to the Board of Aldermen that if they make said appropriation, that they appoint one member of the Board to act as a committee with a member of the Board of Commissioners, and three to be appointed by the Produce Exchange for the purpose of utilizing this appropriation to the best advantage.

Mr. W. D. Rhodes, chairman of supervisors of public roads, tendered his report of money received and expended in Federal Point township, and the report was received and ordered filed.

Wm. Hansley was appointed special surveyor to survey for W. F. Kerr two tracts of land in Cape Fear township.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

THE FREE SILVER DEBATE.

The Discussion Between Harvey and Horr—The Star Will Give Full Reports.

The STAR begins to-day the publication of full reports of the great debate between Horr and Harvey on the free coinage of silver. Horr is one of the ablest Republican opponents of free coinage, and Harvey is the author of "Coin's Financial School."

We are receiving reports of this discussion every day by telegraph, but they are too much abridged to justify publication. Now, however, the STAR will give about three columns, in small type, each day, as received, until the whole is completed; and as it will run eight or ten days, those who wish to preserve it or read the whole of it at one sitting, should lay aside their copies of the STAR.

This discussion of silver by Harvey and Horr is attracting widespread attention. The specially attractive feature is the fact that it gives both sides of the question, and it will be read with equal interest by those who favor and those who oppose the free coinage of silver.

The first instalment will be found on the third page of the STAR to-day, and this will be followed by successive instalments every day, on the same page, until the debate is completed.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—4 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 172 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar, 56 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—8 bales cotton, 32 casks spirits turpentine, 102 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar, 37 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—33 casks spirits turpentine, 54 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—37 casks spirits turpentine, 207 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude terpentine.

Schooner Minnie G.—6 casks spirits turpentine.

Total receipts — cotton 13 bales; spirits turpentine, 134 casks; rosin, 545 bbls; tar, 86 bbls; crude turpentine, 97 bbls.

Confederate Pensioners.

The Board of Pensions for New Hanover county, consisting of the Board of Commissioners, the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Superior Court, met yesterday at the court house for the purpose of receiving the report of the advisory board of pensions, Messrs. Owen Fennell, C. H. Ganzer, Wm. L. DeRosset and Wm. Blanks, who recommended the following as being entitled to pensions, viz:

Confederate Soldiers—Jackson Davis, Louis Taylor, M. T. Davis, J. J. Canaday, R. S. Morgan, J. F. A. Reaves, P. H. Smith, J. J. Kitchum, John Taylor, Jas. E. Kelly.

Widows of Soldiers—M. E. Beasley, May. F. Gore, Susan A. Jones, Annie E. Williams, S. Stephens, C. Wells, S. A. Johnson, E. Carroll, N. E. Mathis, Emily S. Sibbett, Susan Herring, Magnolia Davidson, Amanda Hewett.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Active Efforts to be Made to Increase the Membership—The Annual Fee to be Reduced.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, the General Secretary presented some information about the price of membership in the Association and recommended that the annual fee be reduced. There was some doubt as to whether enough new members would come in to make up for the financial loss sure to be incurred in reducing the fee from $8.00 which it now is, and the actual cost of running the Association is $10 per member.

The Directors are anxious to make the Association helpful to as many young men as possible, and after some discussion it was decided to make the experiment. Any one joining before October 1st next, will have all the privileges for a year for five dollars when paid in advance, or six dollars if paid by instalments.

An effort is to be made to at once largely increase the membership. There should be five hundred members of this Association and two committees have already been organized to push the matter; "The Blues," with John French as captain, and "The Reds," with W. L Latta leading.

The directors also decided to inaugurate more aggressive religious work. The Devotional Committee was instructed to plan for large gospel meetings to be held every Sunday afternoon in the auditorium. The plan is to begin the meetings about October 1st, and to get speakers from out of the city much of the time. Special music will be provided, and it is hoped to make the meetings very popular and efficient.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Southern fresh fruits and vegetables: Grapes firm. Watermelons fairly active and firmer for choice. Other fruits in large supply, quiet and irregular in prices. Potatoes easier. Onions easy. Tomatoes lower; large supply. Cucumbers dull. Blackberries—Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 4 to 5c. Huckleberries—Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 5 to 7c. Apples moderate—per crate, $2.50 to 3.50. Pears—Le Conte, per barrel, $1.25 to 200; do per crate, 25 to 40c. Grapes—Florida, per case, $1.50 to 3.50; do Georgia, per basket, 20 to 35c. Peaches—per carrier, 40c to $1.50 do per crate, 40 to 65c; do per basket 25 to 50c. Watermelons, per hundred, $8 00 to $22 00; do car loads $50 00 to $200 00. Muskmelons, per barrel, $1 00 to 3 50; do basket 50c to $1 75. Cukes—Norfolk, per barrel, 50c; do basket 20 to 35c. Egg plant, per barrel, $1 00 to 2 00; do half barrel 50c to $1 00. Onions—Maryland, potato barrel, $1 75 to 2 00; do basket 90c to $1 00; do Virginia, potato barrel, $1 50 to 1 75; do basket 50 to 75c. Potatoes, rose, $1 25 to 2 00; do Chili red $1 25 to 1 60; do culls 50c to $1 00; do sweets $3 00 to 4 50. Tomatoes—Maryland, carrier, 40 to 75c; do Norfolk, carrier, 40 to 65c, do Charleston 40 to 65c; do Savannah 20 to 30c.

Stealing Drugs.

Mr. Frank L. Meares captured a thief in Messrs. Wm. H. Green & Co.'s drug store on Market street, who had stolen ten bottles of different remedies. Two colored men went in the store about 4 o'clock, and while Mr. Meares was talking to and fixing up a prescription for one of them, the other was pocketing everything in reach. Mr. Meares looked toward the door just in time to see the thief take a bottle of "3 B's." He walked forward, caught him and upon searching found almost a small drug store in his possession. Mr. Meares called a policeman, who took the man to the City Hall to await a hearing before Mayor Fishblate to-day.

Quarantine Matters.

A press dispatch to the STAR from Washington, D. C., says:

Acting Secretary Wike, of the Treasury Department, has informed the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., that Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Eager, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, has been ordered to assume command of the quarantine service for the port at Southport, N. C., preliminary to opening a permanent station, the work on which is about to begin. All vessels requiring inspection will be required to produce a certificate of pratique, signed by him, before being admitted to entry.

Owing to the inadequacy of facilities at Georgetown, S. C., and Southport, N. C., for the proper disinfection of vessels, orders have been issued to the collectors of the ports interested to send infected vessels arriving at either of them to the quarantine stations at Cape Charles or Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILWAYS.

Total Valuation $24,500,000—Steamboats, $293,000.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, July 22.—About twenty-four million, five hundred thousand dollars is the total valuation of railroad property given by the Railway Commission for the year 1895; an increase of nearly five hundred thousand dollars. The Seaboard property increased most, being from six thousand to nine thousand per mile. The assessment of steamboat lines is two hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, against two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

By United Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—Assessment of the railways in North Carolina was completed to-day. The total is $24,500,000, the increase over last year being $538,000. There are 3,000 miles, and the increase during the year ended June first was forty-two miles.

Capt. John H. Daniel.

Advices received here Sunday relative to the condition of Capt. John H. Daniel, who is at Johns Hopkins' hospital, Baltimore, were not at all reassuring, and yesterday a telegram was received stating that his case was critical and the worst was feared.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM,
Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH,
Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE,
President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON,
Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a position to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

$250,000

To lend on any good security at minimum rates in amounts varying from $100.00 to $10,000.00 by the

Atlantic National Bank,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

With unsurpassed facilities for handling your business in every department of Banking, we solicit your account.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
M. J. Heyer,
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

jly 20 tf

25 Per Cent.

From this date we will give the above discount on all goods in stock, except

Sheetings, Shirtings and Spool Cotton.

On all bills of $1.00 and over will accept GOLD or SILVER or Greenbacks. A nice clean and new stock and many good things in various lines.

Respectfully,

R. M. McINTIRE.

July 21 1t

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars

Of various brands and prices.

Soap, Starch, Lye, Potash,
Baking Powders, Soda, Milk,
Flour, Meal, Grits,
Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 20 DaW tf

Bugler Wanted.

TO ENLIST A BUGLER FOR THREE years' service at a compensation of $25 per month. Address Capt. THOMAS S. SMYTH, U. S. Steamer Colfax, Wilmington, N. C.

jy 21 2t

THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

—25—

Per Cent.

Discount

CASH

Purchases

This Week

ON ACCOUNT OF

Removal

SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 MARKET ST.

We Move October 1 to

No. 9 Front St.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

AGENTS FOR

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW

No. 9

Sewing Machine.

July 14 tf

Anchor Lime

IS THE

Best on the Market.

Nails, Hoop-Iron Rivets,

MOLASSES,

Flour, Sugar, Coffee,

MEAT, LARD, &c.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

WORTH & WORTH.

my 12 tf

For Rent.

SUMMER COTTAGES,

At Carolina Beach.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR,

my 29 tf Real Estate Agent.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $5 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1895

SOUND DEMOCRACY.

We hear a good deal these days about sound Democracy from the adherents of the gold standard who assume that sound Democracy and the advocacy of the free coinage of silver are incompatible and that the only sound Democracy is that which sticks to gold and ignores silver. The man who ten years ago, or even three years ago, would have made adherence to the gold standard a test of Democracy would have been considered a lunatic by all sane Democrats. They go around the country now making speeches which three years ago would have been pronounced rank heresy, and have the audacity to assert, with the history of the Democratic party staring them in the face, that the only true Democrat is the Democrat who proclaims for "sound money" which they define to be gold money, and discredits silver money, which, with gold, is the money of the Constitution, which was honored as gold for eighty-two years, and against which no man turned his hand until the John Sherman conspiracy, which was planned in 1868, succeeded in 1873 in degrading it.

Five years after the accomplishment of that conspiracy, a Democratic Congress righted, in as far as it could, this wrong by the enactment of the Bland-Allison act, which provided for the coinage of a limited amount of silver, and it was then that Secretary Carlisle made his celebrated speech in opposition to that bill because it did not provide for the coinage of enough silver and left too much at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. In this respect he proved to be a true prophet, for the very thing that he said might happen did happen. The Secretaries of the Treasury, instead of coining the full amount allowed under the law, exercised the discretion vested in them by coining the lesser amount.

During Mr. Cleveland's first administration the silver men in Congress were so indignant at the course pursued by Secretary Manning that Senator Beck held that he ought to be impeached. Even then when there was a law for the coinage of silver the gold men were, as Mr. Carlisle, then a member of Congress and a vigorous champion of silver, predicted, doing all they could to freeze it out. Nobody then ever questioned the Democracy of the men who fought for the free coinage of silver or had the audacity to assert that sound Democracy meant yellow money, and opposition to a coin which the Democratic party had always stood by.

If there is a difference of opinion on this question now and some contend that Democracy means "sound money" and "sound money" means gold, how is this question to be decided? By the mere dictum of these gold worshippers, or by the history of the party as recorded in the declarations of its platforms, national and State, and by the votes of its representatives in national and State Legislatures when this question came up? There never was a national Democratic platform adopted in this country which, if silver and gold were referred to, did not recognize silver as the peer of gold, and did not favor its concurrent use with gold. The Democratic party is and always was a bimetallic party, and for that matter no party in this country, whatever its name might be, ever had the boldness to proclaim for the single gold standard, and the party that does it now will be snowed under so deep that it wouldn't be worth while to count the ballots it received.

No Democratic State Convention held in this country ever proclaimed for the gold standard. Some of the Eastern States may not have favored the free coinage of silver under present conditions, because they were dominated by the gold men, but not one of them ever pronounced silver "unsound" money, or committed itself unreservedly to gold.

From the passage of the Stanley Matthews resolution in Congress in 1877, which declared that all the bonds issued by this Government or that might afterwards be issued were payable, principal and interest, at the discretion of the Government, in silver, until the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act the silver question never came up in Congress that the Democratic vote for silver was not always emphatic enough to leave no doubt as to the position of the party on that question, and sometimes large enough to be practically unanimous.

During five Congresses, from 1878 to 1893, this question came up in some shape, and every time the majority of Democrats in the Senate and also in the House voted for silver. In the Senate during these five tests the Democrats cast 114 votes for silver to 27 votes against, over four to one, and yet some men who have recently become converts to the gold standard, with such a record as this before them, have the audacity to assert that the man who stands by silver now, as his party has stood by it all the time, is not a sound Democrat, and that only the man who accepts John Sherman's views is. The mass of Democrats in this country will decline to accept John Sherman's leadership.

MINOR MENTION.

Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, has shown more zeal than discretion in the order he has issued to boycott national bank notes after September the 1st. Whatever the views on national banks may be, or whether we agree with Mr. Sovereign or not as to their responsibility for the many things with which he charges them in his circular, one of which we have received, the boycott is not the way to break the power of the national banks, and it is not practicable either. There are now in circulation about $211,000,000 of national bank notes. Boycott these and what are you going to get in place of them? A money famine. Is the workman who toils for daily wages, and must support his family out of these daily wages, in a condition to refuse national bank notes to show his disapproval of the national bank system? We do not think he is, but we do think that the national banks could stand that racket longer than he could. Is the farmer who has wheat to sell, or the planter who has cotton to sell in a condition to refuse to take national bank notes when he needs money to pay current expenses and interest on debts, or to pay other obligations? We don't think he is. If money were plentiful and it were a matter of choice with the wage earner or others as to what kind of money they took such a boycott might be practicable and might be carried out without serious detriment to business and to the people, but a boycott of national banks under present conditions would simply mean a money famine which would cost ten times as much as all the good it would do even if successful, which it cannot be, for the people are not in a condition to carry it out even if they were so disposed, which they are not.

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It seems from the Washington dispatches that Spain is not altogether satisfied with the efforts this Government is making to prevent Cuban sympathizers in this country from giving assistance to the Cubans. The President some time ago issued his proclamation, and the Attorney General issued instructions to U. S. Marshals, &c., and Mr. Olney, who was then Attorney General, gave, at the request of a citizen of Texas, his opinion as to how far a citizen of this country might go without violating the law, which practically said that the citizen of this country could not, however much he might sympathize with the Cubans, aid them by word or deed without becoming morally culpable for violation of law. As an assurance that this was not mere talk to quiet Spain, American war vessels, in addition to the cruisers which had already been upon that duty, were ordered to patrol the coast and watch for expeditions that might leave any of our ports. But it seems that Spain is not satisfied with this, and as a stimulus to this Government to do more, has agreed to pay the Mora claim of $1,500,000 which has been pending for twenty-five years and which Spain agreed to pay more than twenty years ago. As we see it we think this Government has done all that good faith requires to maintain friendly relations with Spain, and we do not think that we are under any obligation whatever to use extraordinary exertions to aid Spain in her efforts to strangle Cuba, which she ought to be able to do without any assistance, especially when the Spanish Generals are waging a brutal and a savage war against a grievously oppressed people, who in their efforts to break the cruel bonds that bind them, ought to have the sympathy of mankind.

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The iron trade is one of the barometers of business, and is a sure indication of the advance of business or the reverse. As showing the progress in this industry within the past year we clip the following from the Philadelphia *Times*:

"Generally speaking, the iron and steel industries are the first to feel restrictions due to depression in the market or the baleful effects of over-production which pile the stocks high in the yards to wait a demand. It is especially significant, therefore, of the even growth of trade in all channels, which began a year ago, that unsold stocks of pig iron on June 30, 1895, were less by 153,398 tons than in December last. The standing product is now 489,290 tons with a steady call upon this reserve, and no better indication of steady and healthy improvement in business and commercial centres can be had.

"The record of the past six months shows a total production of 4,087,558 gross tons, as against 2,717,983 tons in the first half of 1894, a gain of 1,369,575 tons, or quite 50 per cent. This product includes 2,402,023 gross tons of Bessemer pig iron or 58 per cent. of the total. At this same rate the year will show an output of 9,000,000 tons. It is possible to pass the great year of 1892 when 9,157,000 tons was the gross production.

"To appreciate more thoroughly the meaning of such cheerful figures the trade need but refer to the year 1894, when the output fell to 6,657,388 tons, and the difference in the product is the index to the improvement marking the past year. As a guide to the prosperous conditions now apparent over the country, these midsummer statistics are infallible, and there are no better signs of returning good times and that the occupation of the calamity-howler is now a memory.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the ablest Republican papers in the country, candidly admits that the revival of business put the Democratic party in a much setter position with the voters of the country than it was in a year ago, and the Republicans will not have the easy time of it they were reckoning on. The Springfield *Republican* makes the same admission. There are Republican organs which would much prefer to see the hard times continue rather than to see any improvement result beneficially to Democracy. With these organs it is party above everything.—*Knoxville Tribune, Dem.*

— The Republican party will find it hard in National convention, to depart from at least the straddling act at Shylock's dictation. The Democratic party is not so hidebound and may make a great, unmistakable popular, patriotic deliverance. At any rate, the money question—the free-coinage question—has come to stay for some time, and if Shylock succeeds in making his gold standard "best money" the only one of final redemption, he will have a hard road to travel before such a consummation, and a harder one still when the people are awakened from their folly.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: Just as we go to press we learn of a sad accident that has just occurred at the Pee Dee Mills. Mr. W. L. Watkins, who is employed in the mills, had his right arm cut off near the elbow by the machinery.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Winston was visited by a serious conflagration at 3.40 Saturday morning. The large five story brick factory, fronting on Vine street, and occupied by Messrs. James & Cox, including machinery, manufactured and leaf tobacco, were destroyed.

— Stanly *Enterprise*: Yesterday evening just before quitting time Henry Russell found at the Ingram mine in about five minutes time about 125 dwt. of gold, one piece weighed 112 dwt., one 10½ dwt. and one 2 dwt. Mr. C. L. Shankle also found about 20 dwt. yesterday.

— Newbern *Journal*: A sad accident occurred at Bay Creek, Mesic P. O., five miles below Vandemere late Thursday evening by which a good citizen lost his life. A Mr. Wetherington and Mr. Johnson Hill were cutting lumber near together, when Mr. Wetherington's axe came off the handle and struck Mr. Hill in the groin. Mr. Hill lived only a few minutes afterwards.

— Chatham *Record*: A large white oak tree was cut in South Fork township, about four miles south of Salem, that made over three cords of wood. About forty or fifty feet up the tree was found a horse farrier's book, in a hollow. The book was in a fair state of preservation, except the outside leaves. The letters were of ancient design, showing that the book was placed in the tree many years ago.

— Greensboro *Record*: Weldon Johnson, 23 years old, was killed by a freight train at Haw River Friday morning early. His head was cut in twain, and the brain exposed. He died instantly. The body was lying beside the railroad track when the noon mail passed, awaiting the coroner's inquest. He was a tinner. People say that while drunk he lay down on a track and was killed.

TWINKLINGS.

— Rector—You see things in a different light since you married, do you not?

Mrs. Nuwed—I ought to. There were fifteen lamps among our wedding presents.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

— Jakey Cohen—Papa, I failed in my school examination to-day.

His Father (patting him)—God bless you mine boy, you vil be a big business man some day.—*Truth.*

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y sa tu th change

VINEGAR MAKING.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF THE WHITE KIND.

Up to a Certain Point the Process Is Just the Same as In Making Whisky—Why Uncle Sam Doesn't Allow "Worms" to Be Used In Vinegar Factories.

Vinegar is of two or three different kinds. The most expensive is made from red wine and is of a deep purple color. It is strong in acid—so strong, indeed, that it fairly bites the tongue. It costs about 40 cents a gallon. Then there is the cider vinegar of farm fame, and it is the most popular of any for general household use. It retails at from 12 to 16 cents a gallon, and it may be said in passing that some disreputable concerns make a variety of "cider" vinegar that is wholly guiltless of apples. Great quantities of white wine vinegar are also made, usually from corn and rye. It is perfectly colorless, very sharp to the taste and is usually used for making pickles and condiments of various kinds.

The process of manufacturing this white wine vinegar is most interesting. In the first place, the manager starts out just as if he were going to make genuine corn whisky, but when he gets part way through with the work he suddenly switches off, and the product is vinegar. The corn and rye come to the side of the factory in cars and are elevated to the top floor, where they go into big bins. In the morning, when the superintendent gives the word, a workman pulls the slide from a spout that leads down through four stories and into the top of the cooler, a huge iron boiler holding 100 bushels. The corn comes rattling down, and it is soon boiling away under a steam pressure of 60 pounds. At the end of two hours it has been reduced to mash—a well known whisky term—and is quite toothsome enough to tempt any cow home from a June pasture.

It is now blown through a pipe leading up stairs to the great mashtubs holding 8,000 gallons each. Here about 50 bushels of malt, fresh from the maltsters and ground to a pulp in a little mill on the next floor, is dumped in, and two awkward paddles begin to revolve, churning the mass until it looks like the surface of a geyser.

The cooking of the corn separated the starch, and the addition of the malt, together with a temperature of 148 degrees, turns the starch into sugar. At this period of the process the mash has a really sugary smell, like molasses candy on the back of the kitchen stove. After being beaten and churned for three or four hours cold water is turned into a coil of pipes in the bottom of the huge tub to cool the mash. In the meantime some workmen have been preparing the yeast in a little room at one side. Malt and rye are boiled together in a copper lined kettle holding 200 gallons, and a little of the yeast ferment being added the plant begins to grow. When the process has gone far enough, just the right proportion of the yeast is taken and "planted" in the mash tub, where without more ado it begins to make itself felt.

Now the mash is allowed to slide down through a pipe to the fermenting tanks, where it sizzles and bubbles away for 72 hours, hard at work fermenting. The alcoholic spirits are being slowly extracted by the "working" of the sugar. Thus far the process has been almost identical with whisky making.

A busy chugging link pump now sends the mash up stairs to the still—real whisky stills, except in the use of "worms" or coils of pipe for collecting and condensing the alcoholic spirits. A "worm" would be used in vinegar manufacture, but Uncle Sam is afraid that some day a very well meaning charge of corn might by some mistake turn to whisky instead of vinegar. Uncle Sam always looks after such things in a prompt and businesslike way.

The alcohol is forced out of the mash and into the still by means of steam, which rapidly vaporizes it. The pipe in the still is surrounded by cold water, which quickly condenses the alcohol and collects it below in a receptacle. All the rest of the mash—"slops," as it is known to the vinegar man and the whisky man—is carried off to one side, where it is stored up ready to sell to the stock raiser for cattle feed. It contains all the corn except the alcoholic parts, and it therefore makes very rich food.

The spirits are now pumped to the generators, the only distinctive vinegar making devices in the whole process. These consist of tall, cylindrical tanks made of white wood and bound with iron hoops. They extend from floor to ceiling, with an appliance on top for allowing the alcohol to trickle in and a cock at the bottom through which the vinegar may be drawn off.

Several floors are covered with these generators as thick as they can stand, and the visitor who goes among them is compelled to sneeze in deference to the pronounced acidity of the atmosphere.

The tanks inside are filled from top to bottom with beach shavings—nothing more. When the alcohol drips in at the top, it spreads over the shavings, where the air has ready access to it. The oxygen pounces upon it and changes it without more ado into ascetic acid, or vinegar, in which condition it runs out at the cock and into a trough that carries it down to the next floor into a huge storage tank. The shavings in the generators are merely for the purpose of providing a great amount of surface over which the spirits must flow.

After having seasoned for a time in the tanks the vinegar is pumped out into barrels, labeled and sent all over the country to the pickle manufacturers. Every bushel of corn makes about four gallons of white wine vinegar, which sells all the way from 7 to 10 cents a gallon.—Chicago Record.

Solemn Truth.

One business man met another on the street. The second man seemed downcast and had a look as if he were ashamed of himself.

"What is the matter?" asked the first man.

"Well, to put it briefly," said the other, "I have been speculating in stocks."

"Indeed? Were you a bull or a bear?"

"Neither. I was an ass."—Youth's Companion.

Certainly.

"Now, sir, what do you mean by telling people that I had a reputation as a barroom fighter? I have been a most persistent foe of the rumshops for years."

"Yes. That is what I said."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sense of Color and Language.

M. E. de Froberville, who has recently studied the languages of the central African tribes, finds a deficiency among them in sense of color, excepting always the Malagasies of Madagascar, who are partly civilized and skillful artists. White, black and red have separate words in these tongues, but the other colors are regarded as varieties of these, blue and violet being spoken of as black, orange as red and green as either black or yellow. The argument from words is, however, unsatisfactory, and because Homer was an early poet, and the languages of primitive peoples had not so many words to describe colors as we who are more civilized and instructed, it does not follow that Homer or the savages were color blind, as compared with ourselves. Words are introduced when a distinct need has arisen for them. All that we can legitimately infer from the argument is that the primitive people have not learned to observe and distinguish colors very well, not that they cannot perceive them. Homer's eyes were no doubt as good as Mr. Gladstone's when both men were in their prime, but his language did not furnish the words required to distinguish all the tints he saw. Even now there is no language which enables men to do so.—London Globe.

His Confidence Shaken.

"Paw," said the small boy, "is fishing the one thing that most men live for?"

"Certainly not, Tommy."

"Are all girls sweet when they graduate?"

"Why, there may be exceptions."

"Do they invariably write foolishness in their essays?"

"No."

"Do boys that go to college forget everything they ever learned except how to row a boat and play football?"

"Of course not."

The youngster shook his head sadly and said:

"I guess you needn't bring me home any more of these comic papers. I'm kind of losing faith in them."—Washington Star.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

SUNRISE ON A GLACIER.

A Marvelous Scene That Was Witnessed In Alaskan Wilds.

After we had seen the unveiling of the majestic peaks and glaciers that evening and their baptism in the downpouring sunbeams it was inconceivable that nature could have anything finer to show us. Nevertheless, compared with what was coming the next morning, all that was as nothing. As far as we could see the lovely dawn gave no promise of anything uncommon. Its most impressive features were the frosty clearness of the sky and a deep, brooding calm, made all the more striking by the intermittent thunder of the bergs. The sunrise we did not see at all, for we were beneath the shadows of the fiord cliffs, but in the midst of our studies we were startled by the sudden appearance of a red light burning with a strange unearthly splendor on the topmost peak of the Fairweather mountains. Instead of vanishing as suddenly as it had appeared it spread and spread until the whole range down to the level of the glaciers was filled with the celestial fire. In color it was at first a vivid crimson, with a thick, furred appearance as fine as the alpenglow, yet indescribably rich and deep—not in the least like a garment or mere external flush or bloom through which one might expect to see the rocks or snow, but every mountain apparently glowing from the heart like molten metal fresh from a furnace.

Beneath the frosty shadows of the fiord we stood hushed and awe stricken, gazing at the holy vision, and had we seen the heavens opened and God made manifest our attention could not have been more tremendously strained. When the highest peak began to burn, it did not seem to be steeped in sunshine, however glorious, but rather as if it had been thrust into the body of the sun itself. Then the supernal fire slowly descending, with a sharp line of demarkation separating it from the cold, shaded region beneath, peak after peak, with their spires and ridges and cascading glaciers, caught the heavenly glow until all the mighty host stood transfigured, hushed and thoughtful, as if awaiting the coming of the Lord. The white, rayless light of the morning, seen when I was alone amid the silent peaks of the Sierra, had always seemed to me the most telling of the terrestrial manifestations of God. But here the mountains themselves were made divine and declared his glory in terms still more impressive.

How long we gazed I never knew. The glorious vision passed away in a gradual, fading change through a thousand tones of color to pale yellow and white, and then the work of the ice world went on again in everyday beauty. The green waters of the fiord were filled with sun spangles, with the upspringing breeze the fleet of icebergs set forth on their voyages, and on the innumerable mirrors and prisms of these bergs and on those of the shattered crystal walls of the glaciers common white light and rainbow light began to glow, while the mountains, changing to stone, put on their frosty jewelry and loomed again in the thin azure in serene terrestrial majesty. We turned and sailed away, joining the outgoing bergs, while "Gloria In Excelsis" still seemed to be sounding over all the white landscape, and our burning hearts were ready for any fate, feeling that whatever the future might have in store the treasures we had gained would enrich our lives forever.—"The Discovery of Glacier Bay," John Muir, in Century.

A Powerful Drug.

Cloves are simply the dried flower buds of a beautiful evergreen tree growing naturally on the Spice islands. These flower buds are gathered when they have become of a bright red and are just on the point of opening. The name comes from the resemblance of the prepared spice to small nails, from the French word clou for nail. Cloves are very heavily charged with a pungent, acrid, volatile oil, as much as 20 per cent sometimes being extracted. This oil is valuable for flavoring and scenting purposes and has a limited field in medicine, but the habit of "eating cloves," in which young folks and too often old ones indulge, is very reprehensible, as the oil is a powerful drug, becoming in many cases an insidious poison.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

No Market For Old Wood Cuts.

There appears to be no market for old wood cuts in London at the present day. At a sale held recently several lots of them, including the original blocks used in the earliest editions of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and a collection designed and engraved by Thomas and John Bewick, went for not much more than the price of firewood.

He Was Rash.

A country bridegroom, when the bride hesitated to pronounce the word "obey," remarked to the officiating clergyman:

"Go on, measter. It don't matter. I can make her."—London Tit-Bits.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

It's Provoking

to be deceived; it's annoying to have a poor article of shortening. You can avoid both by seeing that your pail of COTTOLENE bears the trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath

—and be sure of having delicious, healthful food. Other manufacturers try to imitate COTTOLENE, that's the best reason why *you* want the original article. Made only by

THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa change

Taking Care of the Cat.

Where the presence of any kind of poison is suspected prompt and energetic action is necessary. A liberal dose of lukewarm water, slightly salted, will almost always act as an emetic, but when the case is urgent it is better to administer at once a generous quantity of sweet oil or melted lard. After such an experience the cat will usually need a course of cod liver oil and a generous diet, and if there seems to be resultant inflammation of the stomach —the symptoms of which are frequent vomiting and refusal of food—one grain of trisnitrate of bismuth twice a day will be found beneficial.

A little powdered sulphur made into a paste with lard or unsalted butter and smeared upon the front paws now and then is an excellent thing to keep a cat in good condition, but care should be taken that there is no exposure to cold or wet until after the effects of the medicine have passed off. Raw meat should never be given save in cases where other food is refused and it is necessary to build up the system; then it should be given in small quantities and be perfectly fresh and free from fat.—Florence Percy Matheson in Ladies' Home Journal.

Still In the Nobility.

Neighbor—How did your daughter's marriage with that count turn out?

Mrs. Brickrow—Her last letter states that he has spent all her money, and she is taking in washing, but then, I presume, she washes only for the nobility.—London Quiver.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼ @	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½ @	14
Sides ℔ lb	8½ @	10
Shoulders ℔ lb	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	7 @	7¼
Shoulders ℔ lb	6½ @	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	.... @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @	
Virginia Meal	65 @	70
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	.... @	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	@	10
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 25
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
First Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	65 @	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	65
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	.... @	4
Dry	.... @	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	.... @	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5½ @	9
North Carolina	6½ @	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " in bbls	.... @	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	.... @	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 65 @	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	4 50 @	15 50
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	.... @	75
Liverpool	.... @	65
Lisbon	.... @	
American	@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	4⅜ @	5
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½ @	....
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	10 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	8 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½ @	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm, at 25½ cents per gallon for country and 25⅝ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 20 for Hard, $1 70, for Yellow Dip and $2 20 for Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	4⅛	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5¾	"
Low Middling	6 7-16	"
Middling	6⅞	"
Good Middling	7 3-16	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	12	bales
Spirits Turpentine	134	casks
Rosin	545	bbls
Tar	86	bbls
Crude Turpentine	97	bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 3½@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66⅝. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¾@489¼ for sixty days, and 489¾@490 for demand. Posted rates 489½@490½. Commercial bills 488@488½. Government bonds quiet. United States bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 22—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7⅛c; middling 7c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts 222 bales; forwarded 22 bales. sales 642 bales; spinners 142 bales; stock (actual) 187,821 bales.

Futures closed steady; July and August 6 78; September 6 84; October 6 89; November 6 93; December 6 99; January 7 04; February 7 09; March 7 14.

Total to-day—Net receipts 670 bales. Sales 90,800 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,231 bales; exports to Great Britain 601 bales; exports to France 350 bales; exports to the Continent 839 bales; stock 370,176 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,901,856 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,410,771 bales; exports to France 772,495 bales; exports to the Continent 2,412,449 bales.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Flour dull and steady; winter wheat, low grades, $2 60@3 20; fair to fancy $3 40@3 90; patents $4 10@4 15; low extras $2 60@3 20; city mills $4 15; patents $4 60. Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra $2 80@3 10; good to choice $3 10@3 90.

Wheat dull, ½c higher and firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 72½c; afloat 73c; options were fairly active and irregular, closing strong at ⅜@⅝c advance; No. 2 red, July and August 72⅛c; September 72½c; December 74⅝c; May 77⅜c.

Corn fairly active for exports; former No. 2 red 40½@49⅝c at elevator, 49½@50⅝c afloat; options were fairly active and firm at ⅝@¾c advance; September 49⅝c; October 48¾c; May 41⅛c.

Oats quiet and firm; options dull and firmer; July 28½c; August 27⅛c; September 26⅜c; spot prices—No. 2 28⅝c; No. 2 white 31@31⅛c.

Hay quiet and strong; shipping 75c; good to choice 95c@$1 05.

Wool firm, with moderate demand; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34c.

Beef dull; family $11 00@13 00; extra mess $8 00; beef hams quiet and steady at $18 00; tierced beef firm; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats strong and scarce; pickled bellies 7 9-16c bid, 8c asked; shoulders 6c; hams 9½@10c.

Lard dull and firm; Western steam $6 70; city $6 25; July $6 67, nominal; refined strong; Continent $7 10; South America $7 80.

Pork firm, with better demand; mess $12 25@12 75.

Butter—fancy firm, with fair demand; State dairy 11@16½c; creamery 17@17½c; Western dairy 9½@13c; Elgin 17½c.

Cotton seed oil firmer, with light offerings; crude 23½ bid; yellow prime 27@27½c; good off grade 26½@29c.

Petroleum nominal; refined, New York $7 65; Philadelphia $7 60; do in bulk $5 10@5 15.

Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4½@6c; Japan 4@4½c.

Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 26@32c; fairly active and firm.

Peanuts firm.

Coffee firm at 10@15 points up; September $14 80@14 90; October $14 95@15 00. December $14 90; March $14 70; spot Rio firmer and more active; No. 7 $15 34.

Sugar—Raw firm and moderately active; fair refining 2⅝; refined firm and fairly active; off A 4⅛@4⅜c; standard A 4 7-16@4⅝c; cut loaf and crushed 5 1-16@5⅛c; granulated 4 7-16@4⅝c.

Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady; cotton per steamer 5-64d; grain per steamer 1½@1¾d.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Cash quotations: Flour was dull and steady; prices were nominally unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 67⅜@67⅝c; No. 2 red 67⅜@67⅝c. Corn—No. 2 45@45½c. Oats—No, 2 24c. Mess pork, per 100 bbl, $11 12½@11 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 35@6 37½. Short ribs sides, per 100 lbs $6 30@6 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 37½@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $6 50@6 62½. Whiskey, per gallon, $1 23.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 July 66½@66⅝, 67½, 66½, 67½c; September 67½@67⅝, 68⅝, 67½, 68⅝c; December 70@70½, 70⅝, 69⅝@70⅝c. Corn—No 2 July 44, 45½, 43⅞, 45c; September 44, 45½, 43⅞, 45c; May 35⅝, 35¾, 35½, 35⅝@35¾c. Oats—No. 2 July 23½, 23⅝, 23½, 24c; September 22⅝, 22⅞, 22⅝, 22⅞@22½, 22⅜@21⅞c; May 25⅞, 26, 25⅝, 25⅞@26c. Pork, per bbl, July $11 10, 11 10, 11 10, 11 10; September 10 95, 10 85, 10 87½, 11 20; January 10 75, 11 00, 10 75½, 11 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, July $6 35, 6 35, 6 35, 6 35; September $6 30, 6 45, 6 37½, 6 45; January $6 40, 6 40, 6 40, 6 40. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, July $6 27½, 6 27½, 6 27½, 6 27½; September $6 30, 6 40, 6 30, 6 37, October $6 30, 6 35; 6 30, 6 35; January $5 62½, 5 72½, 5 62½, 5 72½.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour dull; Western superfine $2 50@2 75; do extra $2 80@3 25; family $3 35@3 60; winter wheat patent $3 75@3 90; spring do $3 70@3 90; do straight $3 50@3 60. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot July and August 68⅝@68⅞c; September 69⅝@69⅞c; October 72@72⅛; Southern wheat, by sample 69@70; do on grade 66@69½. Corn firmer, mixed spot and July 49½c bid; August 48⅝@48⅞c; September 48⅝@48⅞c; Southern white 51@52c; do yellow 52@53c. Oats easy; No. 2 white Western 32c asked; No. 2 mixed do 30@30½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

July 22.—Galveston, steady at 6 11-16c, net receipts 4 bales, Norfolk, quiet at 7c, net receipts 3 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅛c, net receipts — bales, Boston, quiet at 7c, net receipts 53 bales; Wilmington, steady at 6⅞c, net receipts 12 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7¼c, net receipts 8 bales; Savannah, quiet and steady at 6 11-16c, net receipts — bales; New Orleans, quiet and steady at 6⅝c, net receipts 589 bales; Mobile dull at 6⅞c, net receipts — bales; Memphis, dull at 6⅝c, net receipts 6 bales. Augusta, firm at 7 1-16@7⅛c, net receipts 2 bales; Charleston, steady at 6⅝c, net receipts 19 bales.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 22.—Bar silver 30⅜d.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Noon—Cotton quiet; prices unchanged. American middling 3 11-16d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,800 bales were American, speculation and exports 500 bales. Receipts 8,000 bales, of which 800 were American Futures opened steady; demand moderate. American middling (l m c) August and September 3 42-64d; September and October 3 44-64d; October 3 44 64d; November and December 3 46 64d; December and January 3 47-64d. Futures steady. Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day 200 bales; new dockets.

4 P M—American Middling (l m c) July 3 42 64@3 43 64d buyer; July and August 3 42-64@3 43-64d buyer; August and September 3 43@3 44-64d sellers; September and October 3 45-64d buyer, October and November 3 46-64d buyer; November and December 3 47@3 48 64d seller; December and January 3 48@3 49 64d seller; January and February 3 49@3 50 64d buyer; February and March 3 51-64d seller; March and April 3 52@3 53-64d buyer; April and May 3 54 64d seller. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

Port Almanac—July 23.

Sun Rises	4.57
Sun Sets	7.13 P
Day's Length	14 h 16
High Water at Southport	5.53 A
High Water at Wilmington	7 40 P

ARRIVED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Steamship Croatan—29 bales cotton, 489 casks spirits turpentine, 455 bbls rosin, 326 do tar, 47 do pitch, 25 bags peanuts, 55 300 shingles, 60,881 ft lumber.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 23, 1895.

BARQUES.

Transalantic, 599 tons, Pettersen, Sapelo, J. T. Riley & Co

Marion S. Harris, 332 tons, Gardner, Philadelphia, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Augusta (Sw), 581 tons, Laughlin, Patterson, Downing & Co.

Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arndt, E Peschau & Co.

BRIGS.

Richard T. Green, 285 tons, Captain Moore, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, George Harris, Son & Co

Georges (Haytien), 126 tons, Gramel, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Charmer, 375 tons, Piggott, New York, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Mattie Newman (Am), Loveland, 336 tons, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Chas. H. Sprague, 302 tons, Harper, Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

Alert (Br), 438 tons Goode, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

30 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

may 28 tf Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

DUCRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR

IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS

A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES

AND AS A

Preventive for Typhoid, Malarial

Agts: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York

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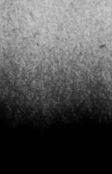
PENNYROYAL PILLS



Chichester's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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Children Cry,

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. 52- We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR

DIXIE FARMER

The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO

feb 25w

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

DEBATE ON SILVER.

First Day of the Harvey-Horr Controversy.

TWO CHAMPIONS JOIN THE ISSUES.

General Positions of the Disputants Stated—Battle Rages Around the Unit of Value Principally—Harvey Contends That Silver Was the Favored Metal in 1792 and Horr That the Yellow Dollar Was Also a Standard of Value.

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The first of the series of debates between Hon. R. G. Horr and W. H. Harvey, Esq., author of "Coin's Financial School," began in the Illinois clubhouse at 2 p. m. The chamber that had been prepared for the occasion was full to its utmost capacity of interested listeners. When the gathering came to order Dr. Thomas, President of the Illinois Club, welcomed the guests of the club in a brief address and presented the judges of the discussion, Hon. H. J. Miller and Judge W. A. Vincent. Judge Miller then stated the conditions of the debate (which have been widely published), the principal feature of the same being that the talks will be a "running fight," as it were. The judge then introduced Hon. R. G. Horr, who opened the debate.

Mr. Horr proceeded to make a brief statement defining the position he proposed to occupy in the debate. He said in part that "the foundation of the discussion upon which we are about to enter is a small book published by Mr. Harvey, my opponent, and entitled 'Coin's Financial School.' The real aim and object of that book is to convince the people of the United States that this government alone should at once enter upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the old ratio of 16 to 1. The wisdom of such a course I dispute. Mr. Harvey will still maintain the affirmative of that issue. I will state in the outset that from the beginning to the end of the book there is hardly a proposition made to which I give my consent. I propose to controvert many things which are stated as facts, and shall attempt to prove that the entire theory set forth by its author, if adopted by the people of this country, would lead only to business disaster and financial ruin. I do not now remember ever to have examined a book carefully in which I found so few statements that I consider worthy of belief, and I certainly never saw so many absolute errors crammed into so few pages." (Laughter.)

Mr. Horr said he did not oppose bimetallism, but believed in the use of both metals to the fullest extent that could safely be done; that in all large transactions gold was the best to use, and that in all transactions between nations the two metals should be used only at their commercial value. He was a believer in an international agreement on a ratio, and was "very clear in my idea that until some such arrangement shall have been made it would be simply suicide for this nation to adopt a system of free coinage of silver upon the old ratio, a ratio which all the civilized nations of the world have long since discarded. I do not believe that any one government can fix the value upon any two metals and name a ratio which will be accepted by the people of the world or of the country itself, so that the two metals will be used side by side. * * * I do not believe that silver has been demonetized anywhere in the world. I believe that the law of 1873, which Mr. Harvey's book denounces as a 'crime,' was honestly conceived, openly advocated and passed by the American Congress after full deliberation, and because the people at that time who held seats in the American Congress believed that such a law ought to be enacted. * * * I believe if our nation should adopt the course advocated in this book it would seriously injure the entire wage-earners of the United States. I shall deny most emphatically that the great majority of the people of this country are in debt, and shall insist that three-fourths of the American people are creditors and not debtors.

I will state still further that if this book about which we are going to debate is true then I am all wrong. (Laughter.) It seems to me to be devoid of business sense from beginning to end, and I shall enter upon the work of attempting to prove that and hope to be able to do in language that shall be so plain and explicit that my fellow citizens will be satisfied that I have accomplished my task."

Mr. Harvey: I am here to defend the facts and principles in "Coin's Financial School." I expect to make good in this debate the following propositions:

1. That silver and gold are the money of the Constitution. That the silver dollar was the unit of value in our coinage system in this country from 1792 to 1873, just as the yard stock was the measure of length. That gold was measured in this silver unit, and concurrent coinage given to it (gold). That silver and gold combined constituted the legal standard of value in this country till 1873. Silver measured gold; the two together measured all other property.

2. That the act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed.

3. That during the period 1792 to 1873 the mints were opened to the unlimited coinage of both metals into primary or redemption money, and that both were treated as such. That during that period people had a right to have either metal coined into full legal tender money and that the option was with the debtor to pay in coins of either metal.

4. That this bimetallic system made an unlimited demand for both metals to be coined into money, increased the demand for these metals, and so long as this law, authorising any one to coin 371¼ grains of silver and 23 2-10 grains of gold into a dollar, there was no one willing to sell either for less than a dollar.

5. That the option to pay in either metal caused the cheaper of the two metals to be used and transferred the demand from the dearer to the cheaper metal and restored its relative commercial value. We are called silver men because we are defending the metal that has been demonetized, but we are nevertheless for both gold and silver.

6. That it is to the interest of the United States to act independently in the remonetization of silver at the ratio to gold of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation.

7. That monometallism consists in the use of the dearer of the two metals to the exclusion of the other as primary or redemption money. That monometallism is an experiment on trial for the first time in the history of the world, and began with the period 1873. That it is impossible and impractical as a stable money measurement of values, to put based on scientific financial principles; is in the interest of be money lenders and against the property-owners and laborers.

8. That the gold unit as the measure of values, with no concurrent coinage of another metal to assist it in performing the functions of primary money, has caused the fall in prices as compared with 1873, when the world's prices of property were measured in the money mass of both metals. That all prices of property and labor have declined accordingly as compared with 1873, except when held up relatively combines and trusts, or special reasons affecting a particular service or property. That the average price of all production, except gold, will show this decline in adjusting itself to the gold standard. And that when we include in labor the unemployed and the time lost by those employed there is a fall in wages of one-half as compared with 1873. That labor is adjusting itself to the gold standard measurement of values. That the gold standard is confiscating the property of the people, and deprives labor of work.

9. That the decline in prices covering a period of twenty-two years has as a rule made all classes of productive, mercantile and manufacturing business unprofitable. That a falling market covering a long period destroys the prospective profits based on cost of purchase and production, and a majority of our most astute business men cannot avoid failure or loss of capital under these conditions.

10. That it has worked a hardship and injury to debtors, who, unconscious of the causes that continuously reduced the prices of their property, have contracted debts during these twenty-wo years. That this fall in prices causes a sacrifice of property to purchase the dollars with which to liquidate these debts. That this has caused the renewal of debts, the contraction of new debts to pay old debts and an enlarged volume of all debts. That this unjustly takes from a debtor his property and emphasizes the importance of a stable money measurement of value.

11. That in the end, none is benefited by a fall in prices but the money-lender, the owner of money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes.

12. That the foregoing facts and conditions produced by a change in our money measurement of values will impoverish the masses of the people and points by reason of the disturbances it will produce to the overthrow of the republic. That the free coinage of both metals by this government in the ratio of 16 to 1 will restre prosperity to this nation.

Mr. Horr—Before entering upon the discussion proper I desire to call the attention of my opponent to the manner in which this book is written.

Mr. Harvey—The "School is allegorical; it marshals the opinions of the two sides of this controversy. * * * It puts in the mouths of the gold standard advocates their well-known views fairly stated with which the country had been flooded up to the time the "School" was written. * * * The fact that a little boy in knee pants was the instructor of the men was supposed to be sufficient to fit the story as allegorical.

(Mr. Harvey illustrated by referring to Aesop's Fables, Robinson Crusoe and other books which though not actual fact taught great lessons. He also referred to Shakespeare and to poetry in general, and concluded as follows: "If it is charged that actual characters are used in the book while similar books use fictitious characters, the answer is that the well-known utterances and opinions of these men are used and the further answer that Shakespeare used actual characters."

Mr. Horr—I desire to say that to me the excuse is a very lame one. I am somewhat familiar with fiction, have heard of Shakespeare before, but nowhere in the history of all literature can you find another instance of a man selecting his immediate neighbors and putting words into their mouths which they never uttered and then publishing it to the world. * * * He says that he put into their mouths the words they themselves would have uttered. I have had that done for me so many times in my life that I know what it means. I never yet had a fellow state what I would say if I had a chance who got anywhere near what I wanted to say myself. * * * But now I come to the motto of the book, which is this: "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." I would like my friend to tell me why he used that motto. Does he desire to intimate that the kind of finance which he teaches is something that babes will understand, but that people who know anything will never be able to comprehend? (Applause and laughter). Is that his idea? * * *

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr misinterprets the meaning of that verse. The word "babes" is intended to mean the pure of mind and unselfish. It is in that sense that it is used in the Bible, and means that those pure of mind and unselfish can see clearly those things which the impure of mind and selfish cannot see or understand. * * * In carrying out the idea of an illustrated book, an illustrated preface was adopted to show the rise and decline of civilization concurrent with an increase and decrease in the volume of primary money. * * * I used only sufficient of the authority to establish the principle to be taught, and that space would permit. The authority used was the report of the Monetary Commission appointed by Congress in 1876, reported in 1877 and published in 1878. The copy used had the date of its publication on the cover, and that date was given in accrediting the authority. I now read from the report the paragraph from which the abbreviated statement printed under picture in preface was made. It begins with the last two lines on page 49, and is as follows: "At the Christian era the metallic money of the Roman empire amounted to $1,800,000,000. By the end of the fifteenth century it had shrunk to less than $200,000,000. During this period a most extraordinary and baleful change took place in the condition of the world. Population dwindled, and commerce, arts, wealth, and freedom all disappeared. The people were reduced by poverty and misery to the most degraded condition of serfdom and slavery. The disintegration of society was almost complete. The conditions of life were so hard that individual selfishness was the only thing consistent with the instinct of self-preservation. All public spirit, all generous emotions, all the noble aspirations of man shriveled and disappeared as the volume of money shrunk and prices fell.

"History records no such disastrous transition as that from the Roman Empire to the dark ages. Various explanations have been given of this entire breaking down of the framework of society, but it was certainly coincident with a shrinkage in the volume of money which was also without historical parallel. The crumbling of institutions kept even step and pace with the shrinkage in the stock of money and the falling of prices. All other attendant circumstances than these last have occurred in other historical periods unaccompanied and unfollowed by any such mighty disasters."

I now pass the book to Mr. Horr. (Applause.)

Mr. Horr—Gentlemen, I desire to state that my friend has spent his whole time answering something that I never mentioned or said anything about. I merely called his attention to the use of the passage of Scripture which he has now fully explained by saying that the passage does not mean what it says. * * * My next quotation now I find still before you get to the body of the book. It is this: "All money is a medium of exchange, but primary money only is the measure of values." I would like to have him tell us in a word what he means by primary money.

Mr. Harvey—The question asked is a part of the main argument in the book, and it would be out of place for me to answer this question now, and would disturb the logical arrangement of the argument as outlined by the book.

Mr. Horr—I have not succeeded in getting very much information. If I did not misunderstand him in his previous remarks when he laid down the positions he was going to occupy he for the first time in those remarks gave his definition of primary money. I submit to the reporters that he said "primary or redemption money" in the course of the explanation. If I am right then it is redemption money which he refers to in this motto. If that is what he means then I call his attention to the fact that the statement itself is not true.

"All money is a medium of exchange." It is true that far. But primary money only or redemption money only is not always the measure of value. We sometimes live and do business for years and the measure of value that we use is not redemption money at all. I lived seventeen years from 1862 to 1879 and saw the business of this country for years all transacted in money that was not redemption money, but every dollar of it had yet to be redeemed.

The greenbacks that we did business with in '62 to '79 depreciated in value and yet we used those promises as the measure of the values of this country. The measure of value isn't so abstruse as some people think. The measure of value in every country is the term that the people, by common use, come to understand as meaning a certain definite thing. * * *

What is money? Every writer that I am familiar with admits that originally money was always some substance that possessed value; it must of necessity be so. You could not have a yard stick that did not have the length because the yard stick is to find out the length of goods. * * * When we wanted something to measure values with, that is, when the human family wanted something, they necessarily selected something that possessed some value. Almost every article in the world has, from time to time, been used as the measure of values. * * * Now gold and silver finally came to be used as money simply because they were the best adapted for money uses of any substance that the world had ever discovered. * * * Gold and silver were not the first money. Originally copper was more universally used as money than either of these metals.

Mr. Harvey—* * * I will now define "what is money." Money is a medium exchange and a measure of value. * * * To understand the importance of money, we must consider the conditions that would exist if we had no money. It would then be a matter of barter and exchange of one kind of property for another. Needing the wheat of your neighbor, you might offer him in exchange your horse, but not needing your horse he would refuse you his wheat. You would then have to continue looking for a man having wheat who wanted a horse. * * * Under these conditions, there being no money, commerce would be sluggish if it moved at all. There would be no practical method for paying labor in the thousands of industries, including type-setting. Hence there would probably be no books or newspapers, and if published, no convenient way to pay for them. We thus see the necessity for money. (Mr. Harvey enlarged upon this point to some extent, and then said): We thus have three points of difference; first, as to what money should be made of; second, the quantity; third, the laws defining its use and intended to protect it from being diverted from the functions for which it is created. Under this last head comes the question whether all money should be issued by the government, or all or parts of it should be issued by private parties and corporations. The necessity for money, the fact that it is the organic fluid of society, should make it solely a creation of the government. (Applause.) It should become a fixed principle with us that the issuing of money is an act of sovereignty. Our monetary system should be fixed upon scientific principles by which every dollar is as good as every other dollar. (Applause.)

Mr. Horr—There is quite a large portion of that essay that is true. It is true that money is the lifeblood of commerce and of business. It isn't true that money can exist only when it is created by law. Money does not have to be made a legal tender to make it good money even. * * * Legal tender is used for the sake of adjusting disputed accounts. But legal tender laws, except in times of national calamity, are never needed to enforce the circulation of good money. Now I don't dispute the fact that the government should regulate money. I am not for the purposes of this debate going to go extensively into the question of whether all currency should be supplied by the government or whether it should be done by corporations and regulated simply by government laws. Now we come to the first real question under debate.

Mr. Horr then went into the establishment of a currency system for the country after independence had been gained. He showed how the decimal system had been adopted, and told what an amount of discussion took place over the matter: His argument was to prove that "bimetallism" had been established in 1792, and that Harvey's contention was that silver monometallism was established at that time. Harvey contended that the law that established silver as the standard, and he quoted the law of 1792, Albert Gallatin, Chief Justice Chase, the Chicago Tribune, and finally Horr himself to prove his position. Horr said the intention was to establish bimetallism. The two contestants were still in the unit when the first day's debate closed.

John D. and William Rockefeller are both enthusiastic bicyclists.

Although Jules Verne is now 67 years old, he is a hard worker and vigorous thinker.

Mr. Stead wants to establish a baby exchange, where those who have too many children may dispose of them to those who have too few.

CULTIVATE THE FACE.

An Old Playgoer's Advice to Young Aspirants For Dramatic Honors.

"I'll tell you the true test of a great actor," said the old playgoer in the rear seat as the curtain went down, "the only test, all others being spurious and unworthy of consideration—it is the mobility of face. Take comedians as an example. Jefferson, Florence and Bouciault were so thoroughly enjoyable because they acted more with their faces than with their hands. Jefferson's face is never the same two minutes in succession, and the variety of its expressions is infinite. He has a face for Rip Van Winkle, another for Acres, another for 'Lend Me Five Shillings,' each with an endless variety of delicate shadings. He insists on having the lights in the auditorium high, because they illuminate his face. 'My comedy is altogether facial,' he said one time to the manager of a theater who insisted on turning the gas down during the acting on the stage, 'and if the audience does not get a distinct view of my face my performance is spoiled.'

"This accounts for the success of Sol Smith Russell and the fact that he is soon to become a fixture in the constellation of standard comedians, the legitimate successor of Jefferson. A host of young actors is aspiring to the legitimate, and they are puzzled why the public does not want to accept them in legitimate roles. The reason is simple. They haven't the face. Their comedy is in their feet, or anywhere, in fact, save in the great mirror of the soul, the face. If I were to give a young actor the best advice that could be given him, I would tell him to desist from the cultivation of his voice and gestures—everything, in fact, but the cultivation of his face. I would tell him to spend hours before a mirror every day and rehearse facial expression. If once the muscles are in perfect training and act responsively to the finest shading of thought and the slightest emotion of the breast, then a man has mastered the conquering principle of the stage, and not until he has done that need he hope to acquire a permanent place in dramatic art.

"We first take notice of the face on being introduced to a stranger. We may laugh at the crook in his knees or admire the aristocracy of his legs, but even a hunchback can overcome our repugnance by the strength of his facial lines. The nearer to mediocrity that an actor approaches the more he moves about. He has to hold the interest by occupying as much of the public eye as he can. Great actors are content to take the smallest space they can fill, relying on their faces to interest the audience. A good face is better than the best makeup."—Washington Post.

THE TELEGRAPH HABIT.

Its Strong Hold on Its Victims, Especially Theatrical Managers.

It is said that some old fashioned people still tremble when they see a telegraph messenger at the door, feeling that it is in the highest degree improbable that anybody would think of using the wires on any occasion less important than a death. They would be deeply shocked if they could be made to understand what a terrible hold the telegraph habit obtains on some of its victims in the large cities. It is especially prevalent among theatrical people. They will telegraph congratulations and condolences from one end of the world to the other when a letter with a 2 or a 5 cent stamp would answer every purpose quite as well and no doubt often better. Perhaps one reason why they like it is that it is a more irresponsible mode of communication than writing. Often and often the question has arisen, and often and often it will arise again, whether a contract made by telegraph is binding. It may be remarked in passing that it is.

It is said that one manager in New York never passes a telegraph office without sending a dispatch. If he passes six offices in the course of a single walk, he sends six dispatches. There is another prominent manager who walks from his home to his office, a considerable distance, every morning for the sake of exercise. As he goes along he exercises his mind as well as his body and thinks of many brilliant schemes of an artistic or a business nature. He carries no notebook, but depends on the telegraph offices instead. Whenever he has a happy thought he goes into the nearest office and telegraphs it to himself. Then he walks on till he thinks of something else, and so when he reaches his desk there are all the dispatches piled up before him ready to be acted on or filed away for future reference.—New York Tribune.

White native Americans of American parents are actually in the minority in this country, foreigners, their children and the colored element outnumbering the native.

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7 15		Lv.... Surry Street ...Ar	6 50	A M
10 43	5 47	Lv... Jacksonville Lv	4 20	10 43
11 32	6 30	Lv... Maysville.....Lv	3 30	10 03
11 43	6 33	Lv... Pollocksville.....Lv	3 06	9 55
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	8 37	Ar... Morehead City—Lv		7 07
P M	P M			P M

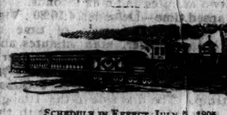
Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9 30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 5 p m.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due 9.20 A M a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.25 p m, Tarboro 3.45 p m, Weldon 5.30 p m, Petersburg 6.45 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.45 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.21 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 5.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 3.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.06 p m, Atkin 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m; Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.05 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.18 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 3.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.30 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

DAILY 11.50 a m FROM THE SOUTH. No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leave Kinston 7.35 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m, arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5.55 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.08 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 29 p m. Leave Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning, leave Lucknow 6.30 a m, Bishopville 7.00 a m; arrive Elliott 7.38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.16 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railro

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1895

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

September Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Advanced.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 22.—At the close to-day wheat rested ¼@1⅜c higher than the final quotations of Saturday. The crowd was imbued with the bull spirit at the opening, by reason of reports from North Carolina that smut had appeared in some sections. There was no particularly urgent buying, but at the same time there was some aversion to offering wheat under the circumstances. These conditions were present for a time and during that period something like ⅜c rise took place. Approaching the close renewed strength appeared and at that time best prices for the day were established. September wheat opened from 67¼@67⅜c, advanced to 68⅜c, closing 68⅛c, with the gain noted above. Cash wheat was firm and 1c per bushel higher

Corn rose higher with wheat, although the early business was without a great amount of firmness. The immediate opening was at fractionally higher quotations, which were not fully sustained, more from lack of energetic buying than anything detrimental to prices in the news. Later, the trade was inclined to follow the action of wheat, and at the close there was a substantial gain for the day. September corn opened at 44c, sold between 43⅞c and 45⅛c, closing at 45c—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c per bushel higher.

Oats were quiet. The range of prices were narrow and the tone within the restricted limits of quotations was a reflection of that of corn. September oats closed ⅛ to ¼c. higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛c. per bushel higher.

Provisions—With receipts of hogs double the number expected and with hog values declining on that account, the first inclination of the product was to fall away in price. The desent was interrupted, however, by fair buying, both for "shorts" and "long" account, the subsequent trade being marked by a very steady feeling. Near the close an advance was established, pork showing the best gain. September pork closed 22½c. higher than Saturday; September lard unchanged and September ribs a shade higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced four to five points, but lost part of this and closed steady with sales of 90,300. Liverpool advanced two points, lost part of the improvement and closed steady, with spot sales of 10,000 bales at unchanged but firmer prices. In Manchester, yarns were steady; some business was done in cloths at low prices. In New Orleans futures advanced five to six points, but most of the rise was lost later. The receipts at the ports were 670 bales, against 322 bales this day last week, and 1,120 bales last year. Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 500 bales for export, and 142 for spinning. Southern markets were generally quiet and steady. There was a fair out of town demand for dry goods. Very little spot trade was in progress to-day, but results through mail orders are satisfactory. As the season advances it becomes assured that the South is the most favorably situated. The movement of merchandise in that section exceeds anything for several seasons. The industrial situation is vastly improved, too, and the small trader is less apprehensive, and even appears willing to anticipate future requirements.

To-day's features: The Liverpool news surprised the bears, and so did the heavy rains in some parts of the South, which were in the main regarded as a bullish factor, though the precipitation reported in some parts of Texas was needed. Still in many other parts of the cotton belt the rainfall announced by the signal service could hardly fail to do injury. It now looks as though there will be no strike at Fall River. And yet there was enough liquidation in August cotton to give prices a set back before the close, though those who sold August generally took later months in the belief that this autumn will witness a material rise in prices.

A DEADLY DUEL

Between a Negro Desperado and a Deputy Sheriff.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, July 22.—At Callahan, eighteen miles northwest of Jacksonville, a deadly duel was fought early this morning between Deputy Sheriff Higginbotham, of Nassau county, and a negro outlaw. The negro some time ago shot three men and Higginbotham had a warrant for his arrest. The officer found the negro this morning in the house of a negro woman and ordered him to surrender. The negro refused and then both began firing, emptying their pistols. When the smoke cleared away both were found on the floor dying. Every bullet had taken effect.

The Gould Coupler Works in Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $200,000, including thousands of dollars worth of valuable patterns. The place was heavily insured, and the loss to the firm will be small.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

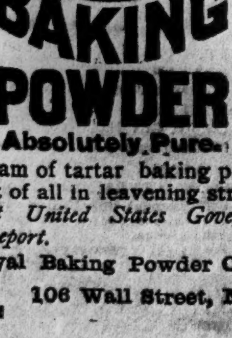
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 1,500 casks; receipts 1,999 casks. Rosin firm, with sales of 1,823 barrels; quotations: A B C $1 20, D $1 30, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 70, I $2 00, K $2 25, M $2 40, N $2 50, window glass $2 70, water white $2 90.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts 139 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15 @1 25; receipts 435 barrels.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28@28½c. Rosin dull and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 60.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

may 23 tf

DEFENDER VS. VIGILANT.

THE KEEL-BOAT BEATS THE CENTRE-BOARDER

In a Thirty-Mile Race by Nine Minutes Seventeen Seconds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22.—If there was any doubt of the Defender's superiority over the Vigilant after Saturday's race, it was dispelled to-day. The new aspirant for the international championship ran away from the old champion on every leg and defeated her handily over the 30 mile course by 9 minutes 17 seconds. The official time was:

The start—Defender 11. 25. 30; Vigilant, 11. 26. 01.

First mark—Defender 12:57:09; Vigilant 12:59.08. Defender's gain on the first leg was one minute and thirty-six seconds.

Second mark—Defender, 2:50:11; Vigilant, 2:57:50. Defender's gain on the second leg was five minutes and thirty-two seconds.

Finish—Defender, 3:45:00; Vigilant, 3:54:48. Defender's gain on the last leg was two minutes and nine seconds.

Elapsed time—Defender, 4:10:30; Vigilant, 4:28:47. Difference of time in favor of Defender, nine minutes and seventeen seconds. The race was over a triangular course, with ten miles to a leg.

The start and finish were at Scotland lightship. The first side of the triangle was a broad reach half way with the wind light from west southwest, and a slight change in the wind made it a run free with spinnakers the rest of the way. The second side of the triangle was started as a close reach, but a second change in the wind made it a beat to windward. This change happened to come at a time when it gave the Defender the most advantage. The last side of the triangle was a reach with wind abeam. Defender made gains and the net result of the race was a handsome victory for the new boat. The Vigilant sailed a beautiful race, but only for a few moments did she appear to have any kind of a chance with the keel boat. It was when the wind, which was light at the start, died down to a faint zephyr, that the centre-boarder crept up on her rival, remained by her side a few moments, and then inch by inch moved ahead. There were yachtsmen on the club steamer who said that great American invention, the centre-board, was about to be vindicated, and the hated keel type placed in the rear. But the Vigilant did not show more than half her length before her rival's bow. The wind freshened a trifle, and the peerless new boat made a wonderful response. Like a thing of life, she glided forward, parting the waters cleanly and leaving scarcely a speck of foam in her wake. She walked past the Vigilant, and continued to leave her during the rest of the run—the close reach, the beating to windward, and the reach home. In all points of sailing the new boat demonstrated her ability to defeat the Vigilant in the light air which prevailed off Sandy Hook.

The start nearly resulted in disaster. The Vigilant was standing for the line a few seconds before the starting gun was boomed. She broke out her balloon jib topsail, and was racing for the line at a rate which would take her across ahead of the gun. The Defender was pointing diagonally toward the line, with the Vigilant on her starboard bow. Had they both held their course there would have been a collision. The Defender had the right of way and held on, forcing the Vigilant to round up in the wind and narrowly miss hitting the Scotland lightship. The Vigilant displayed a protest flag as a result of this manœuvre. The Defender swung across the line thirty seconds after gun fire. The Vigilant was in one second later. The Defender broke out her balloon jib topsail immediately after crossing the line. The wind was west-northwest, and it was a broad reach with booms to port at first. There was barely enough wind to fill the sails.

The scene aboard both yachts was one of great activity. One minute the crews were seen stretched out on deck at full length, the next they were scurrying hither and thither, pulling at one line and tightening another. They seemed to work quickly and with great precision. Sails were taken in with marvellous rapidity on both racers. Captains Haff and Barr certainly has their men well in hand and the excellent discipline of the crews was plainly evident. The breeze had freshened and both boats heeled over somewhat. The Defender pointed higher than the Vigilant and carried her canvas better. This breeze soon began to die out again, however and hauled round more to to the west The Defender had been gaining slowly and was far enough ahead to get the benefit at times of changing winds that died out before they reached the Vigilant. Several times when the Defender's sails were all drawing, the Vigilant's head sails showed a tendency to flutter. The uncertain wind continued to grow lighter. Under these circumstances the Defender made her best gains of the race. She had luck, but it was evident that she was the better sailer as well. At 1.53, after a board which lasted for thirty-five minutes, the Vigilant changed to the port tack. This was due to a new change in the wind, which was now blowing from southwest to west, and in a moment the Defender tackled, too.

The race to-day and Saturday were preliminary races only, and while the Defender has displayed her worthiness to meet Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III, it will not be until the trial races are sailed, about the middle of August, that the cup defender is officially named.

Under the conditions of the deed of gift of the America's cup, trial races must be held open to competition by any American built yacht of the requisite dimensions. Three races will be sailed on alternate days over practically the courses of to-day's and Saturday's races.

In all probability the trial races will be in the week beginning August 11th. Meanwhile the Defender and Vigilant will meet in races off Newport for the Goelet cup, and at Glen Cove and elsewhere. Every opportunity will be taken advantage of to stretch sails and tune up the Defender. The Vigilant will also tune up for the trial races, and as she has only been beaten by the Defender in light winds there may be some lively races in stronger winds and with a better showing for the Gould boat.

Speculation as to the ability of the Defender to save the cup from going will make the interest keen in her performances. Patriotic Amerirans who have been somewhat anxious since the prowess of the Valkyrie III was cabled over from England, are now much relieved. They agree that the Defender's superiority over the Vigilant proves her to be more than an equal to the Valkyrie, which is but a little better than the Brittannia, a boat defeated by the Vigilant whenever she encountered her in open waters and any kind of wind.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria approved the appointment of Gen. Lord Roberts to the command of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. The Earl of Cadogan, the new viceroy of Ireland, will make his state entry into Dublin on August 2d.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Treasury Gold Reserve Decreasing—The Department of Agriculture to Issue a Bulletin on the Cotton Crop—News of the Navy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—As the result of the gold exports last week, the Treasury gold reserve to-day stands at $105,800,957, a loss since Saturday of $1,065,000.

The Department of Agriculture will next week issue a bulletin devoted to the cotton crop. An interesting feature will be a tabulation of figures showing the value and prices of cotton for the past one hundred years. It is understood that Secretary Morton will argue that these figures do not support the contention that the market price of cotton has fallen as a result of the demonetization of silver, and that the low value of that staple is due to the present relation silver bears to the money metal of this country. The figures, it is said, will prove that during the periods when the product of gold was the greatest and silver was still admitted to our mints for free coinage, the value of cotton was lower than at other periods since silver was demonetized.

Lieutenant Commander E. L. Pendleton has been detached from the Monterey as executive officer on her arrival at San Francisco and granted three months' leave, and is succeeded by Lieutenant Commander J. W. Carlton, navigator. Lieutenant L. L. Remy has been ordered to temporary duty on the Dolphin. The orders of Lieutenant J. B. Milton to the Olympia have been revoked and he is ordered to the Monterey. Lieutenant R. Mitchell has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Olympia. Paymaster John Tury has been ordered before a retiring board at New York city on the 29th inst.

Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department as follows: The Michigan arrived at Mackinac, Michigan, this morning. The Machias sailed from Cheefoo for Taku to-day. The San Francisco arrived to-day at Christiana. The Montgomery reached Brooklyn navy yard from Key West this morning. The Mohican has arrived at Seattle, Wash.

The dispatch boat Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo on board, reached the Washington navy yard this afternoon from Gloucester, Mass. Mr. McAdoo has been away about a month inspecting the naval militia forces of the Atlantic coast stations.

Mr. McAdoo's return will enable Secretary Herbert to take a vacation. The Secretary will probably leave about the 1st of August, but no date for his departure has been fixed. There are a number of matters awaiting action that he wishes to settle before turning the Department over to his assistant. The Secretary will probably take the Dolphin for his trip and visit the North Atlantic stations. While North he will visit President Cleveland at Gray Gables.

IMMENSE CONGREGATIONS

At the Bible Meetings in Asheville—Interesting Discussions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 22.—Visiting ministers preached yesterday to large congregations at the various churches in this city. Among the speakers were Dr. J. M. Potts, Greensboro, Ala.; Dr. V. W. Tevis, Indiana, and Dr. J. W. Dayet, Sumter, S. C. At night Bible-in-hand meetings were held at leading churches, conducted by Dr. H. A. White, Lexington, Va., Dr. J. E. Gilbert, Washington, D. C., and Dr. James Atkins, Abbeville. Immense congregations were present. At the school of English Bible, held daily, four hundred were present this morning and the crowds are steadily increasing. At the general conference this afternoon John M. Greggory, LL. D., of Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Civics of the Bible." He argued to show that the Bible teaches civics directly, and the outcome of all civics was the coming of Christ's kingdom. The paper provoked much discussion, participated in by Dr. J. B. Shearer, president of Davidson College, N. C., who maintained that the Bible was authority for all laws and all jurisprudence, that no heresy had ever been sprung or ever would be that is not already met by the scripture. Dr. W. T. Hall, Professor at Columbia Theological Seminary, Dr. J. M. Potts, Rev. R. G. Pearson and others also took part. To-night Rev. F. J. Murdock, D. D., of Salisbury, spoke on "The Bible and the Ministry."

SAVINGS BANK ROBBED.

The Treasurer Missing With $26,900 of Its Funds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN., July 22.—The doors of the Dime-Saving Bank remained closed this morning at 10 o'clock, the usual hour for opening. For an hour before the time of opening depositors waited anxiously in front of the bank for the doors to open. Shortly after 10 o'clock this notice appeared: "Bank closed for examination."

The books of the bank that are not missing are so badly mutilated that an expert will have to go through them in order to get any definite statement as to the true condition of the bank. The police as yet have no clue to Walden's whereabouts.

HARTFORD, July 22.—John L. Walden, the defaulting treasurer of the Dime-Savings Bank of Willimantic, who left that city Thursday, is believed to have sailed from New York for Australia on Saturday. Assistant Superintendent Fred. D. Hines, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, is investigating his departure. The bank vaults were opened this morning and the exact shortage found to be $26,900.

PUGILIST KILLED.

The Result of a Mill Near North Milwaukee Sunday Night.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 22.—A young Milwaukee pugilist named Schmidt was killed as the result of a mill held near North Milwaukee last night. It was a private affair, and quite a number of sports were present. Schmidt was hit and fell forward. The crowd saw he was dangerously hurt and ran away. A doctor was summoned, and the man brought to Trinity Hospital, where he died this morning. It is not known who his opponent was. No marks of violence can be found on the body, and it is supposed the man died from shock.

MINE ON FIRE.

The Most Valuable Gold Mine in California.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—It is reported this morning that the Utica mine at Angel's Camp, Calavenas county, has been destroyed by fire. As far as is known no lives are lost. The mine is flooded. The loss is heavy. The mine is the most valuable gold mine in California. It is owned by Alvonsa Hayward, W. S. Hobart and Charles Lane.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

CYCLONE IN NEW MEXICO

THE TOWN OF SILVER CITY ALMOST TOTALLY DESTROYED.

A Rumor That Thirty People Have Been Killed—All Communication With the Town Cut Off.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DENING, N. M., July 22.—A terrible cyclone visited New Mexico to-day. The town of Silver City is said to be almost totally destroyed, and rumors reach here that thirty people have been killed. The statement of death cannot yet be verified as all communication with the town is cut off. Couriers from the surrounding country have gone to get details, but it will be hard for them to reach Silver City, as all bridges have been demolished. An effort is being made to get particulars.

STRIKING MINERS.

A Mass Meeting in Spring Valley, Ills., Breaks up in a Riot

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Spring Valley, Ills, says that a mass meeting of the miners in that district which was held in the opera house at Spring Valley this morning broke up in a riot and as a result nearly a dozen men are now nursing broken heads' The cause of the disturbance was the attempt to pass a resolution binding the miners to pay a five-cent contribution on each ton of coal they mine, to their striking brethren in Indiana, to sustain them in their fight against a reduction. The non-English speaking class is greatly in the majority, and proclaim that they are ready to strike on an hour's notice. They held a meeting of their own after the regular meeting was broken up and fiery speeches were made in the French and Italian languages. The split between the conservative and radical elements among the miners is now an irreparable breach. James O'Connor, State President of the United Mine Workers and District delegate Watkins were intimidated by the foreign element and left the hall under police protection.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

One of the Combatants Fatally Injured—The Other Escaped.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., July 22.—Joseph Davidson and Wm. Upshire engaged in a deadly battle twelve miles from here, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line, early this morning, caused, it is said, on account of both claiming the same sweetheart. Davidson received wounds from which he is not expected to survive the night. Upshire escaped.

In four months six murders have been committed in this vicinity. Nine murderers are now in jail, and two are out on bond.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

St. Louis—St. Louis 2; Boston 13.

Louisville—Louisville 6; Philadelphia 13.

Pittsburg—1st game—Pittsburg 0; Baltimore 12. 2nd game—Pittsburg 9; Baltimore 8.

Cleveland—Cleveland 8; Washington 6.

Roanoke—Roanoke 4; Petersburg 1.

Chicago—Chicago 3; Brooklyn 9.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati 12; New York 9

Montgomery—Montgomery 6; Evansville 0.

Portsmouth—Portsmouth 14; Norfolk 11.

Lynchburg—Lynchburg 7; Norfolk 5.

New Orleans—New Orleans-Nashville game postponed—rain.

Mobile—Mobile 0; Little Rock 1.

WARM WIRELETS.

A special from Springfield, Ohio, says: "Jacob S. Coxey, the Commonweal Reformer, will be the Populist nominee for Governor."

John Gill & Sons, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the new court house in Baltimore, Md. The price is $1,849,000.

The Spanish mail steamers plying between Havana and New York have been ordered to charge half the former freights on sugar, the reduction to go into effect immediately.

The wages of puddlers of the Columbia Iron Co., Lancaster, Pa., have been increased from $2.50 to $3.00 per ton, and the pay of other employes was advanced proportionately.

Advices from Norfolk indicate that an agreement will be accepted by the council which will result in making Norfolk and Portsmouth the seaboard terminus of the Southern Railway system.

Theodore Durant's trial on the charge of having murdered Miss Blanche Lamont, in the Emmanuel Baptist church, at San Francisco, Cal., began yesterday morning. His counsel consumed the day arguing for a change of venue.

Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullens, of the Lee Street Baptist Church, Baltimore, has accepted the position of Associate Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board. He will enter upon his duties September 1st and will reside in Richmond, Va.

George Miles, aged 14 years, and James Hickey, 6 years old, were drowned in the swimming pool at Gwynn's Fall, near Baltimore, yesterday. The younger boy slipped from a rock into the water, and Miles heroically sprang to the rescue. The little fellows sank together. Their bodies were recovered.

THE MAILS.

On and after Sunday, June 16, 1895, the Mails a the Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice, will close and be ready for delivery as follows:

CLOSE.

For Mt. Airy and way stations—C F & Y V Railroad	8:45 a m
For Southport	8:30 a m
For Shallote (Brunswick Co.), Tuesdays and and Fridays	5.30 a m
For Wrightsville	1:15 a m
For North and way stations—W & W R R.	8:45 a m
For Cape Fear River Tuesdays and Fridays	1:00 p m
For South via Train 23 at Wilson, leaving here train 40 W & W Railroad	6:00 p m
For South and way stations W C & A R R—	3:00 p m
For North, Magnolia, Goldsbory, Wilson	6.00 p m
For Charlotte & stations—C C R R, ex Sunday	5:00 am
For points between Charlotte and Hamlet and Weldon and Hamlet, and Cronly, Maxton & Laurinburg,	6 45 p m
For Newbern and stations W., N. & N.R. R	6.30 a m
For Jacksonville, N C, and Pollocksville, except Sunday,	1.30 p m

MAILS READY FOR DELIVERY (WHEN THE TRAINS ARE ON TIME).

From Mt. Airy and points C F & Y V R R	6:45 p. m
From Charlotte and points C C R R	1.15 p m
From South and points W, C & A R R	12.40 m
From Landings Cape River, Tuesday, Friday	8.00 a m
From North—Magnolia, Goldsboro and Wilson—'Shoofly	11.00 a m
From South—W & W train No. 41	11.00 a m
From Southport	3:30 p m
From Shallotte and Brunswick Co—Monday and Thursday	7.30 p m
From North and way stations W & W R R	7.30 p m
From Charlotte and stations, C C R R and points between Weldon and Hamlet	9.00 a. m
From Newbern and stations W N & N R R except Sunday,	7.30 p m
From Jacksonville, N. C, and Pollocksville	1:00 p m

Average time consumed in delivery of Special Delivery letters, 12 minutes.

GEO. L. MORTON Postmaster.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. ROLAND PARK, near Baltimore, Md.

jy 21 2m* su we fri

122 and 124 W. Franklin St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School

for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 18th. 33d year.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

jy 20 2m* sa we

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

$5.00 annual membership in Y. M. C. A. Baths, Gymnasium, Library, Lectures, School. But it must be spot cash. Reduced from $8.00 only to October. jy 23 1m

$25.09 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work, a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 23 tf

We can make it interesting to those in want of Monuments. We have lately made arrangements with parties to ship out two or three car-loads of Granite Monuments from the famous quarry at Barre, acknowledged to be superior to any other Granite now in use] for monumental purposes. Also expected a large invoice of posts and steps for lot enclosures. Expected early in the fall. Orders can be left at the Wilmington Marble Works. Quite a variety stock of Marble Monuments on hand which we will close out at prime cost to make room for handling the fall stock when it arrives. Samples of Barre Granite can be seen at our office. Correspondence from country or out of town requested. John Maunder, office Wilmington Marble Works. jy 23 1t*

Eggs—I will sell at retail to-day (Saturday) 10c per dozen. I have also a fresh lot of several hundred Spring Chickens that must be sold to-day, and will go at the lowest price. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Brooms, Brooms, Brooms. Patronize home industry. Brooms to order any style and quantity at lowest prices. Come and compare prices, corner Chesnut and Water streets, or send for price list. Taylor's Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, N. C. jy 20 6t*

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

WATER COOLERS
COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

apl 28tf

Agreeably Fooled.

It is often said by parties that do not know. that the Racket Store carries nothing but trash and plunder, but we are happy to say that many of our customers find on investigation that they are agreeably fooled. When they once get acquainted with our business and find out what we are and walk over our store they at once see we have no catch penny shop, but a real live wide awake dry goods store, occupying three floors, running on full time and 17 clerks that draw their salaries every Saturday night. The secret key to this successful business is this: We underbuy and undersell, That means this: We buy goods for less than they are worth, often at half-price, sometime at 40, sometime at 33⅓ per cent. discount. And then we sell them at small advance of our cost. This is Summer time and the hard-fisted farmer is very near through with his crops and they need some comfort.

Let us sell you a Hammock, a good Mexican grass Hammock at 75c, larger at 95c, and still better at $1.25 to 1.90 each. Do you need some slippers or house shoes? Ladies opera slippers 38c, pat. tip, black, nice slippers at 50c, better at 75c, and extra at $1.00 to 1.25 Old ladies' Buskins, 35c; Gent's house Shoes, in low cut slippers, 40 to 75; all extra cheap. We carry a full stock of Shoes of every kind. Our stock of Summer Dress Goods has been increased and reduced in price.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop. of Wilmington's big Racket Store, july 21 tf

WE ARE BUSY!

Three of the busiest weeks within the history of our house have just past and we enter upon the fourth with even

Greater Expectations.

Fleeting chances should be grappled ere they pass forever. Now is the time to avail yourself of our

Great Removal SALE

WE ARE MAKING EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS.

20 Per Cent. Discount

On all goods (except Shirtings, Sheetings, Spool Cotton and Patterns).

Plain Figures.

A child could read them. Don't let this chance slip by—grapple it. Save yourself dollars and secure the most seasonable and satisfying sort of bargains ever offered in a

DryGoods STORE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We will move to 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by P. Heinsberger. jy 21 tf

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS of New England.

STATE.	Total Savings Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.
Vermont	$23,628,516	99,239	$303 20
Maine	47,731,166	140,541	340 02
N. Hompshire	65,727,019	159,782	411 35
Connecticut	116,406,675	305,951	380 47
Massachusetts	369,526,385	1,131,203	326 67
New York	574,669,972	1,477,819	388 20

If you will deposit twenty-five cents per day with us there will be to your credit, at the end of five years, an amount greater than the average deposit in any of these States. Don't you think it is worth an effort?

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

jy 10 tf

Stato of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.

Hansen & Smith,
vs.
Argyle Lumber & Shingle Co.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county to the undersigned, Receivers appointed in the above entitled cause, directed, we will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Court House Door of Robeson county, in Lumberton, N. C , on the 25th day of July, 1895, the following described property. One saw and shingle mill situated at Alma, Robeson County, N. C.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
G. B. PATTERSON,
Receivers.

For fuller description of the above property apply to Geo. H. Howell, Wilmington, N. C., or G. B. Patterson, Maxton, N. C. je 25 30t

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and

Excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

UN-ZA-RE PRI-SA-ZINO BILL IC MADE.

FROM

ARE

$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2.50. Bath Suits $1.00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St, July 12 tf

Great Clearing Sale

Dry Goods!

We give particular attention to our Dry Goods department and offer perfect goods, notwithstanding the extremely low prices quoted below. The quality will invariably be found the best.

ATTENTION.

Our 15c Plisse 8c.
Our 10c Satine, all colors, 8c.
Also a beautiful line of Satines 7c.
Our 10c Dimity, beautiful stripes, all colors, 7c,
Our 32-inch Creponette, former price 15c, now 11c.
Our 12½c colored colors (Crepon 8c.
Our 36-inch Henrietta 15c.
Our 10c Turkina and Palmetto Crepes 6c.
Also a full line of double and single width Flannel, the very thing for bathing suits, 25c to $1 per yard.
Our 35-4 Summer Silks 24c.
Our Triumph Percale 5c.
Our 30-inch best Percale 9c.
Our 36-inch Percale, all colors, stripes 12½c.
Also a few patterns of Duck left that will be sold very cheap.
Danish Cloth, all colors, 10c.
We have a good many ladies' Vests on hand at 4, 8, 12½, 18, 35 and 50c.
Extra bargains in our Domestic Department.
A call from you will be highly appreciated.

Yours Respectfully,

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00.
Phone 118. july 21 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollonaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hnnyade Janos.
Hunyade Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

WE HAVE A

Tooth Brush That We Sell Three for 25 Cts

AS GOOD AS MOST BRUSHES you pay a quarter for. Nice to take travelling.

JAS. D. NUTT,
The Druggist.

Je 25 tf

Nursery Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits. Sold by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nurseries in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT,
The Land Scape Gardner.

jy 18 tf

A GREAT STOCK

—AT—

FISHBLATE'S One Price Clothing House.

Men's All-wool Suits,

Sewed with Silk, $5, up.

Children's Sailor Suits, $1.00.

Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap Clothing.

If there is one thing we do avoid, it is "Shoddy Goods."

If you buy from us, remember—"Your money back if you want it."

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your footwear where there's the greatest variety to choose from.

Tennis can never claim the lawn so indisputable as we hold first place with our array of bottom prices. Call and be convinced.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jy 7 tf

Bagging and Ties.

25,000 Yards Bagging.

1,000 Bundles Ties.

Let us quote you before making contracts for this season.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street.
July 17 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

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Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
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Answers to Correspondents,
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Everything,

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A ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

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dec 28 tf LOUISVILLE, KY

TheTimes

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

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Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at Two o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
South Front St.